

IN THE SPECIFICATION

On page 2 second paragraph (starting at line 11) please enter the following corrections.

Traditional computer display illumination techniques often provide light from a single source onto a light pipe and rely on the light pipe to function as a distribution medium. While a light pipe does provide some beneficial distribution characteristics, light emanating from a single source usually does not get distributed evenly through a light pipe and some areas of a display screen often appear significantly darker than other areas. It is usually more appealing to have an evenly illuminated display screen. Evenly illuminated display screens usually provide a more pleasant viewing experience without significant contrasts. Traditional illumination attempts sometimes rely on a relatively large light source that consumes considerable energy and while it may increase illumination to darker areas of a display screen it usually does not solve contrast problems because some areas of the display screen still typically appear very bright compared to others. Figure 1 is shows an illumination display pattern of a prior art display screen in which areas 111, 112 and 121 are darker than 107 which is darker than 105. Light waves from light source 131 that travel some distance (e.g., 195) to the light pipe 145 often miss the light pipe and are absorbed by the device body 150.

On page 5 please enter the following corrections to the summary.

The present invention system and method facilitates efficient and relatively even distribution of illumination throughout a display. The system and method ~~should also~~ facilitates clearer presentation of images, size reductions and conservation of limited power resources in handheld computers. In one embodiment of the present invention, a display illumination distribution system includes a light pipe, a lens, a wave guide array and a light source. The light source provides light waves that are directed along the wave guide array to the lens which direct the light waves into a light pipe included in a display module. The routing of light through the wave guide array confines the light waves to a wave guide and reduces the number of light waves that miss the light pipe. In one embodiment of the present invention the interior walls of each wave guide comprise a highly reflective material that reflects light waves down the length of the wave guide with minimal light loss due to absorption. In one embodiment of the present invention, the display illumination distribution system and method directs visible light waves through a wave guide array to multiple points along the edge of a light pipe included in the display module and provides more effective distribution of light into the light pipe.

On page 9 second paragraph (starting at line 19) please enter the following corrections.

Figure 2A is a top view and Figure 2B is a side view of a block diagram of display illumination distribution system 200, one embodiment of the present invention. Display illumination distribution system 200 comprises light source 210, wave guide array 220, lens 230 and light pipe 243. Light source 210 provides light to wave guide array 220. Wave guide array 220 includes a plurality of wave guides (e.g., in a fishbone pattern) each directing light waves from light source 220 to a lens (e.g., lens 230). The lens directs the light waves into light pipe 243 for distribution of the light waves throughout the light pipe and conveyance by light pipe 243 to a display. Figure 2D is block diagram illustrating one exemplary implementation of display illumination distribution system 200 comprising light pipe 243, display 245 and optional protective shield 247. In one embodiment of the present invention, display 245 is the component that has the information for actively displaying an image on it and in one exemplary implementation includes filters and polarizers. Protective shield 247 protects display 245 from physical damage.

On page 11 first paragraph (starting at line 1) please enter the following corrections.

The light waves are directed to a plurality of points at the edges of light pipe 243 providing more even distribution. Figure 2C is an illustration of one embodiment of

light distribution in display illumination distribution system 200. Not all emissions from the lenses are shown. Figure 2C shows the overlapping effects and more even distribution of light emitted from lenses at the ends of the wave guide array. Light waves from the intermediate lenses are not shown so as not to obscure the overlapping effects. In one embodiment of the present invention the light waves are distributed from wave guide array 220 so that they form an overlapping grid resulting in an increase in light intensity for the display. For example, wave guide array 220 directs light to a top or bottom side and a right or left side of a light pipe so that some light waves travel in one direction across a light pipe and some travels in another perpendicular direction resulting in a greater intensity of light emitted from the light pipe than if the light waves were just traveling in one direction through the light pipe.

On page 13 second paragraph (starting at line 9) please enter the following corrections.

Figure 3B illustrates the bottom side 300b of one embodiment of a hand held or palmtop computer system. An optional extendible antenna 38504, a battery storage compartment door 309, and a serial communication interface 2308 are shown. Extendible antenna 38504 is utilized for wireless communications (e.g., cellular phone, radio, etc.). Battery storage compartment door 309 provides access for battery replacement. Serial communication interface 308 provides a communication port for communications with peripheral devices (e.g., a palm cradle, landline phone modem, etc.).

On page 13 third paragraph (starting at line 19) please enter the following corrections.

Figure 3C is an exploded view of the hand held computer system 300 in accordance with one implementation of the present invention. Hand held computer system 300 includes front cover 310 having an outline of region 306 and holes 30775a for receiving buttons 30775b. A flat panel display module (e.g., including a liquid crystal display and touch screen) fits into front cover 310. Any of a number of display technologies can be used (e.g., LCD, FED, plasma, etc.) for the flat panel display included in display module 305. A battery 315 provides electrical power. A contrast adjustment (potentiometer) 320 is also shown. On/off button 30195 is shown along with an infrared emitter and detector device 364. A flex circuit 330 is shown along with a PC board 325 containing electronics and logic (e.g., memory, communication bus, processor, etc.) for implementing computer system functionality. The digitizer pad is also included in PC board 325. A midframe 335 is shown along with stylus 380.

On page 14 second paragraph (starting at line 11) please enter the following corrections.

Hand held computer system 300 is capable of communicating with other devices. Position adjustable antenna 385 for transmitting and receiving communication signals is shown. A radio receiver/transmitter device 340 is also shown between the midframe

and the rear cover 345 of Figure 3. The receiver/transmitter device 340 is coupled to the antenna 385 and also coupled to communicate with the PC board 325. In one implementation of the present invention, the Mobitex wireless communication system is used to provide two way communication between system 300 and other networked computers and/or the Internet via a proxy server. Communication interface 30877 is coupled to PC board 325 and provides a communications port (e.g., a serial port) for communicating signals to and from a peripheral device.

On page 17 second paragraph (starting at line 16) please enter the following corrections.

The sensory light waves from the sensory light source (e.g., IR light source 513) are directed in waveguide 520 to culminating lenses (e.g., culminating lens 533) and distributed above the display in a grid pattern (e.g., sensing grid 548) from the cumulative lenses across to the gathering lenses (gathering lens 537). If a sensory light wave grid is broken then light detector 570 senses the break in the light wave and interprets it as a user input. In one embodiment of the present invention, a user places an object (e.g., a finger or stylus) in a position that blocks or breaks the sensory light waves at a particular location in the grid. The location is associated with certain input information (e.g., an icon) and by analyzing which row(s) and column(s) of sensory light waves are interrupted, light detector 570 determines the location of the interruption and thus the input information selection.